

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 28th August, 1888.

POLITICAL.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 24th August, publishes an article communicated by Muhammad Nasrat Ali, the Assistant Secretary to the British Indian Association, Lucknow, about the National Congress. In continuation of his previous comments, the writer says that the so-called delegates who attended the yearly meetings of the National Congress were not sent by the people whom they professed to represent. Pandit Uma Shankar Misra's letter published in the *London Times* has well exposed the Benares delegates. The same may be said of the delegates of other places. The fraudulent proceedings of Bengalis and their friends in connection with the election of delegates have been exposed by newspapers. The delegates from Oudh who went to the Madras Congress were a school-master, the editor of an obscure newspaper, the proprietor of another obscure journal, and a barrister-at-law who is not a native of Oudh. When Oudh comes to be really represented by such people, grief will generally be expressed at the decline of the province. There are still thousands of men of rank and position in the province. The Oudh delegates are said to have been elected by the *Rasah-i-Am* Association, but that Association has no claim to represent the whole province of Oudh. Indeed, the

Circulation,
250 copies.

Association has lately become a committee of persons who are fond of imitating Bengális. None of the so-called Oudh delegates was elected by the talúkdars, the princes, the zamíndárs, the artisans, or the cultivators of the province. The delegates had elected themselves, and they may again do so, if they like. They may throw themselves into a river or fire, if they please. The people in the province cannot be responsible for their acts.

The same paper quotes the conversation which took place on the 13th August between Ali Muhammad Bhimji and Rája Muhammad Amír Hasan Khán at the residence of the latter in Kaisar Bágh about the National Congress. Mr. Bhimji said that the Congress aimed at promoting the welfare of the country by encouraging political reform. The Rája replied that social reform must precede political reform, and that the latter was impossible without the former. Mr. Bhimji again called on the Rája the next day and told him that he (Mr. Bhimji) could not advise him to join the Congress for several reasons, but that he should secretly assist the Congress with money. The Rája replied that if Mr. Bhimji himself could not advise him to join the Congress, the movement was a seditious one, and that consequently he would not support it.

Circulation,
494 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 25th August, publishes an Urdu letter dated 21st idem which has been addressed by Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán from Naini Tal to all the Muhammadan Associations in this country about the National Congress. Sir Saiyid refers to the general opposition of Musalmáns to the National Congress and states that, after full consideration, he himself has come to the conclusion that the objects of the Congress are in the highest degree injurious to the peace and the progress of the country, to the Government, and particularly to Musalmáns in their present backward condition, and will continue so to Musalmáns in future, in spite of any progress they may make in education. If the Congress succeeds in gaining

its objects, the condition of Musalmáns in this country will become much worse than even that of the Jews, with reference to whom God observed that they would incur divine displeasure, and that dishonour and poverty would befall them. Sir Saiyid then refers to the Indian Patriotic Association established by him and states that the Association wishes to publish a list of all Muhammadan associations and societies opposed to the Congress in the pamphlets which the Association will issue from time to time. Hence he asks each of the Associations addressed whether its name should be entered in the list above referred to.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 25th August, does not think that the Indian Patriotic Association, established by Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán, will do any harm to the National Congress, as has been supposed by some persons. The pamphlets issued by the Association in opposition to those of the Congress are sure to stimulate a desire in the minds of British Statesmen for gaining information about the state of affairs in this country, and the creation of such a desire is all that is necessary for the promotion of the best interests of India. The *Hindustán* quotes some extracts from Mr. Hume's letter published in the *Morning Post* about the *Indian Patriotic Association*, expressing approval of his comments in general, and says that it would seem from the remarks made by the *Morning Post* about Mr. Hume's letter that the *Morning Post*, which was hitherto a supporter of the Congress, is about to change sides. It is rumoured that Mr. Allen, the proprietor of the *Pioneer Press*, has purchased a large number of shares of the *Morning Post* Press. If the rumour is true, a change in the attitude of that paper towards the Congress is no matter for surprise.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Upkarak* (Agra), of the 24th August, publishes a brief account of the Congress meeting held in the Municipal Hall, Agra, on the 20th idem. Mr. Stowell, the proprietor of the *Dakhi Gazette Press*, presided, and Khwaja Ali Muhammad Bhimji delivered a lecture in English and Urdu on the aims and

Circulation,
250 copies.

objects of the National Congress. It is difficult to understand why Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khán is opposed to such a noble national movement. It is true that no man passes his whole life well. In his old age Sir Saiyid has made himself unpopular even with Hindús.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Musl-i-Am* (Agra), of the 20th August, condemns the National Congress as a seditious movement and makes hostile comments on Mr. Ali Muhammad Bhimji's address at Agra on the aims and objects of the National Congress.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 26th August, referring to the pamphlet called "A Few Plain Words About India," published by Sir Richard Garth, is glad to say that Sir Richard highly praises the National Congress in reviewing some of its proposals in his book. It is a matter of great satisfaction that Europeans like Sir William Hunter and Sir Richard Garth have become supporters of the national movement. The *Hindustán* notices with approval Sir Richard Garth's suggestion about the discussion of the Indian budget and his protest against the practice of making a District Magistrate perform the joint duties of a Judge, a police official, and an executive officer.

Circulation,
156 copies.

The *Agra Punch*, of the 20th August, contains a picture in which two native women named Gwalior and Rewah are represented as seated in one scale of a balance and a weight called Injustice placed in the other scale. Some natives are represented as complaining to Lord Dufferin of the alleged injustice done to the two Native States, and his Lordship as replying that the Political Agents are to blame and that he will do justice to the States.

The *Charpus* (Moradabad), of the 21st August, says that it would seem that Government is at present haunted by two ugly dreams. In the first place, it labours under the hallucination that the Russians are sure to invade this

Government, the Mahá-rája of Kashmir, and the lambaráds in Amritsar.

country through Kashmir, and therefore it is endeavouring to alienate the Mahārāja instead of strengthening its friendship with him. In the second place, it thinks that the Panjabis will espouse the cause of Dalip Singh, and consequently the lambardárs in Amritsar have been required to give security for Rs. 1,000 each. Nothing could be more preposterous than such an order. If the lambardárs are disposed to rebel, will this security prevent them from doing so?

The same paper publishes a picture in which the British Government and Kashmir is represented as casting a wistful glance at a lamb called Kashmir. In the letter-press the writer warns the lion that if he devours the lamb, he will find it difficult to digest the animal, and that other lambs will be put on their guard.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 20th August, is surprised to hear that a rumour is going the round of vernacular newspapers to the effect that a paper written in golden letters has been found at the temple of Shri Vishwa Nath in Benares. The contents of the paper are said to be that the Kal-yug will terminate and the Sati-yug recommence on the 5th day of the month of Māgh in the Sambat year 1945, that the average life of a man will largely be increased, and so forth. It is difficult to understand how this rumour, which is utterly unfounded, is revived now and then. The *Bhārat Jīwan* office is situated near the temple, and therefore the editor is in a position to contradict the rumour. He offers a reward of Rs. 10 to find out the propagator of the false rumour.

Circulation,
1,500 copies.

The *Rājputāna Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 20th August, on the authority of its Hyderabad correspondent, gives an account of the alleged high-handed proceedings of the Superintendent of Police in the case of Rāja Bāba Sāhab, Mahārāja Holkar's brother-in-law, who lives at Hyderabad. The Rāja was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 under section 352 of the Penal Code by the Second Assistant to the Hyderabad Resident. On appeal

Circulation,
491 copies.

the imprisonment was remitted, but the fine was upheld by the First Assistant to the Resident. The Rájá's young Rání has not yet been restored to him. The case has already put him to the expense of Rs. 20,000. He is a liberal-minded man. He spent a great deal of money on rejoicings in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee and has contributed thousands of rupees to works of public utility. The Government of India should not only make an enquiry into his case through the Foreign Department, but should also send the records of his case to some High Court for examination. Surely the way in which he has been ill-treated is not calculated to win the good will of the native nobility.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 21st, 23rd, and 24th August, referring to the committee appointed to enquire into the home charges on the recommendation of Lord Cross, thanks his Lordship for the appointment of the committee, but does not think that any great good will accrue from the measure, as the committee will be composed of two members of the India Council, Mr. Henry Waterfield and a high official of the Treasury. It is impossible that the members of the India Council should themselves reduce their own incomes. It would be well if the Hon'ble Dadabhai Nauroji, who has made the finances of India his special duty, were given a seat on the committee, as has been suggested by the *Indian Mirror*. The *Hindustán* then refers to the poverty of India and says that the home charges chiefly consist of the cost of the maintenance of the India Office, the pensions paid to retired Anglo-Indian officials in England, the cost of the military stores imported from England, and the interest paid for the money borrowed in England for the construction of public works in this country. The *Hindustán* does not understand why the Indian treasury is burdened with the cost of the India Office while the cost of the Colonial Office is paid from the Imperial treasury. Again, the officials of the India Office receive more pay than the officials of the Colonial Office, although the latter have to do more work than the

former. This is equally unjust. The pensions paid to retired Anglo-Indian officials in England are a dead loss to this country. Not a single pice of that money finds its way back. Moreover, India does not benefit by the mature experience of the retired Anglo-Indian officials after their retirement to England. If they remained in this country, they would greatly assist the natives in their political education. Look at the service Mr. Hume is doing to the country. Hence Anglo-Indian officials should be encouraged to live here after their retirement, and natives should be more largely employed in the higher ranks of the public service, with a view to reducing as far as possible the amount of money sent to England every year on account of pensions. As regards the import of military stores from England, the *Hindustán* urges that European and Native capitalists should be encouraged by Government to manufacture such stores in this country as far as possible. Lord Ripon issued very useful orders on the subject, but they have not yet been carried out. With reference to the interest paid to British capitalists for the money borrowed from them for the construction of railways and canals in this country, the *Hindustán* remarks that the natives have no reason to grudge the interest, inasmuch as the railways and canals have been very beneficial to the country. The British capitalists should be encouraged to invest their money more largely, such an investment being profitable to all the parties concerned.

The *Asád* (Lucknow), of the 24th August, says that the eight members of the Municipal Board at Fyzabad who tendered their resignations brought very serious charges in their resignations against the Board. The charges should immediately have been enquired into, but Mr. Robinson, the Deputy Commissioner, has shown great carelessness in dealing with this important matter. After keeping the resignations with him for two months, he has lately forwarded them to the Chairman of the Board, the party against whom the charges are chiefly directed. He has, as it were, placed a flock of sheep at the tender mercies of a wolf. The

Circulation,
250 copies.

Unsatisfactory state of
municipal administration
at Fyzabad.

Chairman is endeavouring to induce some of the eight members to withdraw their resignations. In a letter sent by him to one of those members he states that he has not received permission to ask all the members to withdraw their resignations. Obviously he means the Deputy Commissioner's permission, and his object is to frighten some of the members and thus induce them to withdraw their resignations. The Deputy Commissioner, who cannot be so foolish as to have given him any such permission, should ask him for an explanation. The eight members should continue to hold out until a thorough enquiry is made into the objectionable proceedings of the Board. If Mr. Robinson did not like to move in the matter, he should have forwarded the papers to the Local Government through the Commissioner. He has also forwarded the five memorials, which were submitted to him against the Board, to the Board itself for disposal? He has shown little foresight in doing this. Did he take the trouble even to read the memorials? Two of the memorials urged an examination of the accounts relating to expenditure on conservancy and municipal works, and in another memorial the members of the Board were charged with giving contracts to their friends and showing undue indulgence to them. An idea of the incompetency of the Board may be gathered from the circumstances connected with the construction of a shed for cattle at Ajudhya. The Board sanctioned the construction of the shed at a cost of Rs. 800 and entrusted the work to the conservancy inspector in March, 1887. The inspector spent Rs. 2,156 on the erection of the shed and did not render any account till April, 1888. During the year which intervened he did not show his accounts to any members nor did he tell them that the cost would so largely exceed the estimate. The President did not care to enquire what he was doing. Who was responsible for the excessive expenditure? Why was the supervision of the construction of the shed entrusted to the conservancy inspector? What was the Deputy Commissioner about? Again, the limit of income for a member was Rs. 1,000 a year before, but the Chairman and other persons of his class have lately got the limit raised to Rs. 2,000

apparently with a view to excluding Muhammadans from the Board. Last year, when the limit was Rs. 1,000, of the nine Muhammadan candidates not one was successful. What hope of success can Muhammadans, who are a comparatively poor people, have in future? The raising of the limit of income has been condemned equally by Musalmáns and unprejudiced Hindús. The Chairman is an advocate for representative government, but his conduct in this matter has been marked by prejudice and narrow-mindedness. The *Ázád* hopes that the Commissioner and the Local Government will interfere and make an inquiry into the unsatisfactory state of municipal administration at Fyzabad.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 20th August, says that Sir Alfred Lyall's first visit to Almora was attended with much *eclat*. He was accompanied by many European officials, and the civil and military authorities of Almora advanced half a mile to receive him; there was a large crowd of spectators; the soldiers presented arms, and a band of music played on the occasion. During his stay at Almora only one or two natives could have an interview with him. At the distribution of prizes at the Ramsay College he addressed the audience in English and did not allow a prayer to be offered as usual, which greatly displeased the European supporters of the institution, particularly the Clergymen. He was consequently never again invited to preside on the occasion. His tours in Kumaun were generally inopportune and caused much loss and trouble to cultivators. A correspondent of the *Allahabad Indian Union* complained that one of his tours had involved a loss of a lakh of rupees to the inhabitants of the Division. On the contrary, Sir Auckland Colvin's entry in Almora was quite private. The people did not know that he was in their midst till the day following his arrival. He granted interviews to many natives. He presided at the distribution of prizes in the Ramsay College, allowing the usual offer of a prayer on the occasion and making a speech in Urdu. He has left a very good impression on the minds of the people.

Circulation,
85 copies.

It is to be hoped that his administration will be beneficial to Kumaun.

The same paper is glad to say that Sir Auckland Colvin's Government has given attention to the article which appeared in a late issue of the *Almora Akhbār* about the Badri Nath pilgrims being deprived of their money and luggage by thieves on the way. The Government has sent an abstract translation of the article to the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Kumaun and probably also to that of Garhwāl, where the thefts occur. On the occasion of His Honor's late visit to the Almora Jail, two prisoners, Thagua and Gauria, who were under sentence of death, besought him to commute the sentence. He ordered the Superintendent of the Jail to forward their petitions to him. Sir Auckland Colvin has been pleased to commute the sentence of death in the case of Gauria to that of transportation for life, but has upheld the sentence in the case of the other prisoner. This is the way in which high officers should utilize their tours. There is reason to hope that the present Lieutenant-Governor will make a point of redressing the popular grievances and will not cause unnecessary trouble to the people like his predecessor.

Circulation,
85 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 20th August, after referring to the controversy which is going on in the columns of the *Indian Union* and the *Pioneer* about the case of Nathu Wilson, says that it does not know the particulars of the case, but that the name of the accused clearly shows that he is not a son of Frederick Wilson, as has been supposed by the *Indian Union*. Had he been Frederick Wilson's son, his name would not have been Nathu.

Circulation,
325 copies.

A correspondent of the *Tuti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 24th August, says that since the transfer of the government of India from the East India Company to the Crown the courts of justice in this country seem to have been in a very flourishing condition. But the courts are really mere shams. The rich men rule the law and the laws grind the

Alleged partiality shown to Europeans who misbehave themselves.

poor. The writer is afraid that the selfish flatterers of Government, who are its secret enemies, will be displeased with him for his calling a spade a spade, but he is able to support his statement by instances. Mr. Drewery, who shot Milki Ram at Amritsar, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment. At Lucknow two members of the Arya Samaj, who succeeded in defeating the Christian Missionaries in religious controversy, were charged by the latter for abusing their religion. One of the two members was fined Rs. 50 and the other sentenced to imprisonment for one month and one day. On appeal the sentence of imprisonment was commuted to a fine of Rs. 70. Hence it will be perceived that a European who was guilty of murder and a native who was convicted of using abusive language were both sentenced to the same punishment. Again, it should be observed that Mr. Drewery will have every convenience and comfort provided for him in the prison. Take another instance. Native officials convicted of receiving bribes have to undergo imprisonment for many years in the criminal jails, where they have to work at the corn-mills and are struck with sticks by the jail peons. On the contrary, Mr. Larpent has been only dismissed from his post! If European officials were punished like native officials for receiving bribes, four or five European officials would be brought to justice for the offence every month. European officials go on tour to dispense justice on the spot, but they generally pass their time in enjoying feasts, dancing parties, and pyrotechnic displays provided for them by private gentlemen. It is almost needless to say that their example is freely followed by their subordinates. Serious charges have been brought against Mr. Cordery and Colonel Marshall in connection with the Deccan Mining Company scandals. The Secretary of State has told the Nizám that his Government will not be justified in dismissing or suspending Colonel Marshall without the permission of the Government of India. It appears from the *St. James' Gazette* that Colonel Marshall lent £5,250 from the Hyderabad State Treasury and £1,000 from the Nizám's private money to his relative, Mr. Wathen, who has become a bankrupt. He should not have lent such a large sum from the treasury

of a Native State, which is on the brink of bankruptcy, to a relative of his who was about to become a bankrupt. But still the Nizám has been warned by the Secretary of State not to dismiss or even to suspend Colonel Marshall. In spite of all this, Her Majesty's Government expects the Nizám to assist it when the Russians invade this country.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Álam-i-Taswír* (Cawnpore), of the 24th August, says that at Cawnpore Musalmáns have always quietly killed kine at their houses on the day of the I'd without the knowledge of Hindus, and that, therefore, no riots have ever occurred there in connection with cow-killing. But on the occasion of the late I'd four Musalmáns were warned by the police not to kill kine at their houses. The prohibition is viewed with disfavour by the whole Muhammadan community, particularly as it is feared that the prohibition will be made general in course of time. But the Cawnpore authorities had better look to the evil consequences which have attended the measure at other places. Formerly only 20 or 25 cows were killed at Delhi on the day of the I'd. But last year, when Musálmans were forbidden to kill kine at their own houses, 460 kine were killed at the slaughter-house ! The result of the prohibition of the slaughter of kine at private houses will be that a large number of kine will publicly be conducted by Musalmáns to the slaughter-house and that the flesh of the animals will be brought in baskets by them to their houses from the slaughter-house. The carriage of kine and beef in this way is very likely to hurt the feelings of ignorant Hindús and lead to serious riots, as it did at Ludhiana and Umballa. The other classes of the community have introduced several new customs. The Christians have built a church in the heart of the Muhammadan quarter of the city, the Jains have taken their Jaljatra processions through the principal street, and the American Mission have been allowed to go over the city, accompanied by flags and the Hindu and Musalmán students of their school. On the contrary, the Musalmáns are being interfered with in the performance of even their old ceremonies. The prohibition of the killing of kine at their private houses causes extreme grief to Musalmáns, who

have hitherto refused to consider India as a *dáru-l-harb*; that is, a land of war.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankár), of the 24th August, publishes an article communicated by Mohan Lal, the Secretary of the Har-dwar Cow Protection Society, who states that about two lakhs of kine are killed every year to provide meat for the European garrison in this country. Europeans admit that beef is not so wholesome as mutton, and that the former is provided for the European soldiers as it is cheaper than mutton. Government had better supply mutton to the European garrison and realize the difference between the cost of the beef and the mutton from the Hindús by the introduction of a special tax for the purpose. The writer does not think that any Hindú would object to pay the tax. A commission might be appointed to ascertain the opinions of Hindús about the proposal, if necessary.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Dabduba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 25th August, publishes a long article communicated by a correspondent who answers an article which appeared in some Muhammadan newspaper on cow-killing.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd August, in its local news column, complains that it is rumoured that some police constables went to the shop of a sweetmeat-seller and ate up a lot of his *puris*, i.e., meal cakes fried in clarified butter. When he demanded the price, the constables told him that the cakes were stale ones and departed without paying anything. Similarly, police constables frequently use hackery *ikkas* without paying any hire. If an *ikka*-driver raises an objection, they at once charge him with an offence under section 34 and get him fined Rs. 4 or 5 by the Honorary Magistrates. If the rumours are true, this state of things is to be greatly regretted.

Circulation,
385 copies.

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd August, writing from Jhānsi, states that the police are now found to practice every kind of vice and crime. They

Circulation,
385 copies.

have been appointed to protect the lives and property of the people, but they have made themselves, as it were, blood-thirsty wolves to the latter. On the 18th July an oil-presser made a report at the Barwasgar police-station, Jhānsi district, to the effect that his son, eleven or twelve years old, had been taught madak-smoking by Bhura Singh, a constable of that station, and that consequently the boy had been stealing silver ornaments from his house and making them over to the constable to meet the cost of the drug. One day, when he was caught taking away a silver armlet, the matter came to light. Some sixty or seventy rupees' worth of silver ornaments had already been stolen by him and made over to Bhura Singh. In the course of making an investigation into a case of theft committed at a European's house, a sub-inspector of police seized the property of a trader and did not return it till the trader brought the matter to the notice of the local authorities. The fact is that police officials freely receive bribes in cases of theft, robbery, and murder. Mr. Frederick Pincott is quite right in saying that the time has come when a committee should be established in every town or city for watching the proceedings of the police.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 21st August, refers to the case of Mr. Bond, an inspector of police in Calcutta, and his subordinates, who tortured a Muhammadan boy with a view to extorting a confession of guilt from him. The police officials were acquitted by the jury, but they have been dismissed from the public service. The deputy inspector of police at Haripur, in the Hazara district, ordered a sweeper to make water into the mouth of a Hindu and tortured a Musalman to death. He has been sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge. The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* thinks that the only way in which the tyranny and oppression of the native police officials can be checked is by the exercise of pressure on them by the leaders of the native community. When any police officials misbehave themselves in any way, their caste-fellows should rebuke them and even bring them to justice.

The *Tahsil* (Moradabad), of the 19th August, urges that no man who is not able to understand the law properly, who does not bear a good moral character, and who is not liked by the people, should be appointed an Honorary Magistrate. Moreover, the post should be tenable only for a fixed period and not for life.

Circulation,
60 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd August, complains that before adopting its scheme about increasing the municipal taxation on account of providing a water-supply for the city, the Municipal Board did not give due publicity to the scheme with a view to eliciting public opinion. Notices were put up only at the municipal office and the city police-station. But the Board is said to have sent a false report to the Local Government to the effect that widespread publicity was given to the proposals. The *Nasim* argues that the increase in the municipal taxation will injure trade, and says that trade at Agra is already in an unsatisfactory state and that traders are becoming bankrupt.

Circulation,
385 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbar* (Lucknow), of the 23rd August, complains that arrangements made for providing food for convicts in jails are not satisfactory. Their bread is made of adulterated flour, and there is an admixture of grass in the herbs served to them. It is to be regretted that the Superintendents of Jails take no interest in the matter.

Circulation,
690 copies.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Nisamu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 22nd August, says that Kunwar Lutf Ali Khan has gone home on leave. It is rumoured that he will not return to Rampur and that a European will be appointed in his place. The appointment of a European will be attended with the same consequences in Rampur as has been the case in Bhopal. The Nawab's high-handedness has passed all bounds. At His Highness's instigation Piare Sahab cut Sahabzada Murtaza Khan's beard and ill-treated him in other ways, the Sahabzada's

Circulation,
100 copies.

only fault being that he had joined the discontented party and had gone to Moradabad. He returned to Rámpur when a proclamation of general amnesty was issued by His Highness at the time of his installation. The Sahabzada, fearing still more ill-treatment, desired to leave Rámpur; but when he appeared at the ferry, he was arrested and sent to the Nawáb, as His Highness had already sent orders to the officials located at the ferry not to allow any of His Highness' relatives to leave the State. The Nawáb only rebuked and threatened the Sahabzada instead of endeavouring to conciliate him. The Sahabzada was subsequently able to escape from Rámpur in disguise. It is believed that the Nawáb wishes to ill-treat his other relatives in the same way who had previously joined the discontented party. His Highness attempted to cut off one Panmesri Das's nose with his own hand, but the man managed to escape somehow or other. A watchman, who is one of His Highness' favourites, cut off the nose of a goldsmith whom His Highness suspected of being in communication with his opponents. Probably the watchman was instigated by the Nawáb himself. At least no notice was taken of the poor goldsmith's complaint. Government officials are well acquainted with the Nawáb's high-handedness and the maladministration existing in Rámpur, but it is difficult to understand why they do not interfere. Sahabzada Haidar Ali Khán has not yet received any compensation for his houses and jágir seized by the State, nor has his pension been paid him. The other members of the Nawáb's family have been equally unsuccessful. Government really made a great mistake in placing Nawáb Mushtaq Ali Khán on the throne in accordance with the wishes of his father. If his high-handedness is not checked, Heaven knows where it will end.

RAILWAY.

Circulation,
63 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 21st August, says that a native woman named Kamia, who was going from Aligarh to Meerut by the passenger train on the 11th idem, was ordered at the Khurja station by Mr. Pascal,

A rape committed on a female passenger by a railway guard.

railway guard, to leave her carriage and take her seat in the brake. He then took his own seat in the brake and committed a rape on her on the way. She instituted a criminal prosecution against him before the Magistrate, who has committed the accused to the Sessions Judge for trial.

LOCAL.

The *Mittra* (Benares), of the 19th August, complains that the local courts of justice are situated at a great distance from the city of Benares, and that there is no shed near the courts for persons who have to go there on business. The inconvenience to which the people are exposed from the want of a shed, particularly in the rainy weather, may be easily imagined.

Need for a shed for suitors near the courts of justice, Benares.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1888.	1888.	
1	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Tajammu-l-Husain,	Aug. 21st	Aug. 27th	232 copies.
2	Agra Punch	"	"	"	Amir Khan	20th	" 25th	156 "
3	Akhbar-i-Alam	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	21st	" "	63 "
4	Akhbar-i-Chunar	Chunar	"	"	Hanuman Prasad	"	24th	215 "
5	Alam-i-Taswir	Cawnpore	"	"	Rahmatu-l-lah	24th	26th	200 "
6	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English, Bi-weekly	"	Gulab Bai	21st & 25th,	24th & 28th,	494 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).
7	Almora Akhbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	20th	22nd	85 copies.
8	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Kishan Lal	18th	23rd	123 "
9	Asad	"	"	"	Ahmad Ali	24th	25th	250 "
10	Elmirat Jewan	Benares	Hindi	"	Ram Krishn Varné,	20th	23rd	1,500 "
11	Charpés	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Kunj Bihari Lal	21st	24th	2,000 copies.
12	Dabdeba-i-Qasari	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	25th	28th	"
13	Dabdeba-i-Sikandari,	Bampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	20th	22nd	447 "
14	Gulab-i-Oudh	Sultanpur	"	"	Nirotan Des	21st	26th	99 "
15	Hindustan	Kalkankar	Hindi	Daily	Gur Dett Sukla	21st to 26th,	22nd to 27th,	240 "
16	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	22nd	25th	100 "
17	Jahaz-i-Band	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalil	25th	27th	125 "

18	<i>Jam-i-Jamshed</i>	... Moradabad ...	...	...	...	...	Jamehed Ali	19th	...	25th	150
19	<i>Karnamah</i>	... Lucknow ...	...	...	...	...	Muhammad Yaqub...	20th	...	23rd	250
20	<i>Kashi Petritika</i>	... Benares ...	...	...	...	Hindi-Urdu...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	24th	...	26th	590 copies (in- cluding 342 copies taken by Govern- ment).
21	<i>Kiyas-i-Akbar</i>	... Lucknow ...	Urdu	...	...	Monthly	Rudra Prasad	"	...	27th	700 copies.
22	<i>Kiyas-i-Samachar</i>	... Allahabad ...	"	...	...	Weekly	Bhagwan Prasad	For May	...	25th	300
23	<i>Kurhid-i-Liq</i>	... Pilibhit ...	"	...	...	"	Mazhar Ahsan Khan,	Aug. 21st	...	"	200
24	<i>Mawar-i-Gazette</i>	... Jodhpur ...	Hindi-English	...	...	"	Ghulam Muhammad,	20th	...	24th	130
25	<i>Mashr-i-Qasim</i>	... Lucknow ...	Urdu	...	...	"	Durg Prasad	17th	...	23rd	150
26	<i>Mulla-i-Nar</i>	... Cawnpore ...	"	...	...	"	"	25th	...	28th	48
27	<i>Maw-i-Narbadla</i>	... Hooshangabad ...	"	...	...	"	Abdu-l-Karim	24th	...	26th	250
28	<i>Maw-i-Zardai</i>	... " ...	"	...	...	"	Abdu-l-Karim	"	...	"	250
29	<i>Mashr-i-Patla</i>	... Rampur ...	"	...	...	"	Haider Ali Khan	16th	...	"	76
30	<i>Mashr-i-Zindaf</i>	... Meerut ...	Hindi-Urdu...	...	...	Monthly	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	For August	...	27th	244 copies (in- cluding 50 copies taken by Govern- ment).
31	<i>Mahr-i-Nimroz</i>	... Bijpur ...	Urdu	...	...	Weekly	Karimu-l-Jah	Aug. 21st	...	25th	300 copies.
32	<i>Mitra</i>	... Benares ...	Hindi	...	...	"	Madho Rao Gangá Dhar.	19th	...	23rd	...
33	<i>Mafid-i-Am</i>	... Agra ...	Urdu	...	...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khan	20th	...	25th	100 copies.
34	<i>Nayir-i-Leon</i>	... Moradabad ...	"	...	...	Weekly	Amjed Ali	"	...	23rd	175
35	<i>Nayir-i-Hind</i>	... Jaunpur ...	"	...	...	"	Muhammad Mahsin,	6th	...	22nd	...
36	<i>Narad Men</i>	... Meerut ...	"	...	...	"	Ram Sarup	24th	...	27th	...
37	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	... Agra ...	"	...	...	"	Jamná Das Biswas...	23rd	...	25th	385 copies.
38	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	... Fatehpur ...	"	...	...	"	Shiva Narayan Lal...	15th & 23rd,	...	22nd & 28th,	45
39	<i>Nasim-i-Jaunpur</i>	... Jaunpur ...	"	...	...	"	Muhammad Ishaq...	7th & 14th,	...	23rd & 26th,	50
40	<i>Niswan-i-Malik</i>	... Moradabad ...	"	...	...	"	Fahimu-l-din	22nd	...	25th	100

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
41	<i>Nér-i-Anvár</i>	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Aug. 4th & 25th,	1888.	279 copies.
42	<i>Ngáya Sudha</i>	Hards	M s r & t h i . English.	"	Básudeva Bháskar	" 22nd	Aug. 28th.	418 "
43	<i>Oudh Akbár</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasád	" 22nd to 28th,	" 22nd to 28th,	690 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
44	<i>Prayág Samákhár</i>	Allahabad	Hindi	Weekly	Dewakí Nandan	27th	28th	400 copies.
45	<i>Raf'ie-l-Akbbár</i>	Benares	Urdu	"	Ghulam Husain	" 20th	" 25th	250 "
46	<i>Zabbar</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Partáb Kishun	12th	24th	75 "
47	<i>Elipitáas Gazette</i>	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi	"	Murád Ali	20th	23rd	491 "
48	<i>Rais Prabhá</i>	Ratlam	Urdu	"	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	16th	"	150 "
49	<i>Rohitkand Punch</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshéd Ali	19th	25th	150 "
50	<i>Roshnah</i>	Lucknow	"	Daily	Tegh Bahádur	20th to 25th,	23rd to 26th,	250 "
51	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudákhár</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	July 23rd & Aug. 20th.	25th & 27th,	110 "
52	<i>Sabók Síndh</i>	Khandwa	Maráthi-Hindi	"	Lakshman Rao Anant,	Aug. 22nd	27th	250 "
53	<i>Sarna-i-Bayár</i>	Agra	Urdu	"	Itat Husain	24th	25th	300 "
54	<i>Surat-i-Qutari</i>	Rampur	"	"	Haider Ali Khán	16th	26th	76 "
55	<i>Talab</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Muzaffar Ali Khán	19th	23rd	60 "
56	<i>Tamasha</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Puran Chand	1st & 24th	24th & 28th,	130 "

57	Tatt-i-Hind	Meerut	...	...	...	Sajjád Hussain	...	24th	...	"	27th	...	325	"
58	Upharak	Agra	...	...	...	Narayan Prasád	...	"	...	"	"	...	250	"
59	Frit Dhará	Dhar	...	...	...	W. T. Rapce	...	"	...	"	"	...	115	"
60	Zarfu-l-Hind	Meerut	...	...	...	Sabit Ali	...	16th	...	"	24th	...	112	"

LUCKNOW :
The 4th September, 1888.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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